

Why the Abolitionists Support Lincoln

LETTER FROM HON. DANIEL E. SOMES TO HON. GERRIT SMITH.

[From the Boston Liberator, Oct. 5.]

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 27, 1860.

Dear Sir: In yours of the 13th ult., you deplore the defeat of Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and infer that the anti-slavery sentiment has declined, because the radical Abolition party does not number so many votes as it did at that time.

With the highest regard for your moral and intellectual powers, I beg leave to point out a few facts which you seem to have overlooked.

It is true that sixty thousand men cast their votes for Mr. Birney in 1844, and did so from a sense of duty growing out of the conviction that slavery was wrong in the abstract, and it was therefore right to adopt measures for its abolition, as well as to prevent its extension by opposing the admission of Texas. But while they all agreed upon the two facts, the wrong of slavery and the right of abolition, they did not agree upon any general plan of operations. Some contended for immediate emancipation by Congressional enactments, some proposed disunion and others insurrection.

As these means were at war with the principles of our institutions and the spirit of a Christian civilization, the Clay Whigs, who were plainly opposed to the extension of slavery, clung to their organization and hoped for the best, while the Democratic party, pretending that Texas would be an outlet for slavery in old States, and thereby become a means of its final extinction, triumphed and added another link of its chain. The Whigs, smarting under the defeat, charged the Birney men with having caused it; while the slave power, still in the garb of Democracy, grew bold and defiant.

Its arrogance and aggressions have gradually opened the eyes of the people of the free States, and they are now ready to adopt any Constitutional measures to break its force; but they are as loth to accept any which are illegal or impracticable as they were in 1844; and more so, for they now see more clearly the necessity of prompt and effective action.

Those of the sixty thousand who are not co-operating with you may be found in the Republican party doing good service. They have been engaged for many years in scattering the seeds of truth among the masses, until a plurality, if not a majority of the voters in the free States are fired with the true spirit of wisdom, and animated by a fixed purpose, not only to prevent the further growth of the slave power, but to beard the lion in his den.

How can this be done, it may be asked; without interfering with State rights? I answer, by placing Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, and holding his administration to the letter of the Constitution and the Republican platform.

In other words it may be done by placing the government in the hands of men who will have courage to "defend the freedom of speech and the press" in the slave States. Let this constitutional right be defended by the Executive, and slavery would soon be on the wane. Agitation, which is another name for free speech, is all the friends of liberty can rely on for success. It is the pioneer's axe, which hews down ignorance and prejudice, and opens the way for the entrance of truth and the exercise of those powers which God has given. His children for the working out of their own salvation; while laws are but milestones by the wayside, showing how far the race has advanced toward self-government.

Every political party since the Revolution has professed, during some period of its history, to be opposed to the extension of slavery, and yet this monster has been stealthily fastening its fangs on new territory, poisoning the soil and blighting every green thing with its hellish breath. The reason is very obvious. It is because the South, by its adroit maneuvering, has diverted the North from its constitutional rights to meet new issues yearly put forth to divide the free and consolidate the slave States.

It is absurd to think of staying the march of this demon by resorting to unconstitutional means, or by carrying on a guerrilla war in the outskirts of the country, or even by attempting to smother it by fencing it in. It will either contract or continue to expand. It will never cease to be aggressive until it is forced into a defensive position. Shall we continue to waste our breath by chasing false lights? Must we be satisfied with capturing, now and then, one of the picket guard or a stray mule? Is it wise to let the army that has won a victory in every contest remain quietly entrenched behind the bulwark of booty, ready to make fresh attacks on the rights of the people the first opportunity that offers? Or shall we send the American flag, with free speech and a free press emblazoned on every fold, into their camp, accompanied with a proclamation by the President, that it "must and shall be maintained?" Should the latter course be pursued we should hear no more about Congressional slave codes, or of popular sovereignty in the Territories, oligarchy, would have no time to attend to these outside arrangements, but would be busy in defending the "divine institution" at home.

But suppose the Republican party gets

control of the government, what then. Have we any evidence that these constitutional rights will be defended? In order to answer this question correctly, we must first examine the platform and then analyze the sentiment of the party. We shall then be able to ascertain what its prominent idea is. Platforms do not always represent the men who control the party. They are too often used as a means to an end—a stage on which men of various shades of opinions and degrees of influence play the parts assigned them during a Presidential campaign; but when the performance is over, and the President is inaugurated, the managers take control of him, while the people are left to see that the scenery and costume are taken care of for future use.

First, then, what are the principles embodied in the platform? Second what is the prevailing idea of the party? Do they harmonize?

The following resolution of the Chicago platform contains the principles of the party.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

In the Declaration of Independence, to which the above resolution refers, we find the following:

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and their happiness.

Now, what says the constitution? Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Again it says:

The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

Again:

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Here are rights so clearly set forth that they can be understood by all, without an interpretation from the Supreme Court.

If Mr. Garrison desires to publish an anti-slavery paper in Richmond, the President is bound by his oath of office to defend him against mobs or State laws. Should Wendell Phillips take it into his head to stamp the South, he must be protected, if necessary, by the army and navy.

It seems to me that this platform is broad enough to hold all who regard slavery as an evil, and yet high enough in its tone to satisfy the most radical anti-slavery men who desire to see slavery abolished in the most speedy, and, at the same time constitutional manner; and the only question is, will the Republican party come up to the standard which it has itself erected? Why should it not? The government will be in the hands of men who regard slavery as a curse and a crime, and they will have the means necessary to accomplish their purpose. The leading idea of the fathers was liberty, and they agitated the subject until the people were ready to revolutionize the government, and to lay down their lives to attain their ends.

Jefferson went to the verge of constitutional power to break down federalism and build up Republicanism.

The controlling idea of Jackson was individual equality against a moneyed monopoly; and in order to throttle the United States Bank, he trampled the constitution, as construed by the Supreme Court, under his feet.

Since his administration the powers of the government have been wielded to sustain, consolidate and extend a moneyed monopoly based on human flesh, amounting to two thousand millions of dollars; and, to accomplish this masterpiece of despotism, the constitution has been misinterpreted and grossly violated.

The Republican party is made up by Northern men with Northern sentiments, and we have a right to infer that the controlling influence of the Lincoln administration will be in favor of liberty and equality, founded on natural and constitutional

rights; and to secure these rights to every individual, they will have to employ such means as the constitution has placed in their hands, and which if used, will lead to the following result:

1. The prohibition of the employment of slaves in the dockyards and Executive departments.
2. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
3. Ultimate emancipation in the slave States, by the introduction of a free speech and a free press.
4. The exclusion of slavery from the Territories by the same agencies, or by Congressional intervention as the last resort.

This is the republican platform when stripped to its naked framework, and is in harmony with the leading sentiment of the party. Why then, cannot you vote as cheerfully for Mr. Lincoln as you did for Mr. Birney? Why should not you and your party, and Mr. Garrison and his associates, join the only organization that can lift the yoke from the necks of the down-trodden and oppressed!

We do not need your votes to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln, for I suppose it is regarded, if not conceded by all intelligent politicians, that he is to be the next President. But you would add strength to the positive men of the party, and assist in inaugurating the new civilization of the South, while we in turn would smooth your little army of brave men, who are now bristling with Sharpe's rifles and John Brown pikes and disunion, into a Constitutional and Christian warfare.

You have fought a good fight, and have fulfilled your mission. You struck out in the night of our history, and pushed forward through the dark wilderness of bigotry and prejudice, and with your engineering implement cleared the way for the great army of progress; and now, instead of sharing in the victory, you stand hacking away at the old stumps, and cursing the friends of human rights because they are not armed with the kind of weapons which you expected them to carry.

DANIEL D. SOMES.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1860.

EDITED BY

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON AND JAMES A. HOYT.

TERMS:

One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.

Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Valuedictory.

Having disposed of my interest in the *Intelligencer* to JAS. A. HOYT, with this publication my connection with it ceases. It is with feelings of reluctance that I retire from a journal, the rise and progress of which I have looked to with so much interest, and bid adieu to kind friends who have given us their aid, by word and deed, which will enable it to stand alone, while yet in its infancy. But while my heart is melted by the tender and pathetic word adieu, I can utter it, sustained by the hope that your relation to the *Intelligencer* will be of longer duration than mine has been, as well as from the further satisfaction of believing that your interests will not suffer in the hands of him to whom I now commit it. Mr. HOYT is a practical printer—shaste and vigorous writer, and in every respect, competent to make a newspaper interesting, and instructive. With truth emblazoned on its mast-head and judgment and discretion its ruler, I doubt not that it will brave the tempestuous sea of politics, and eventually enjoy the placid sea that succeeds the storm.

To those engaged in preparing food for the public mind, with but little remuneration, I extend the parting hand, regretting that I am so circumstanced, as to withdraw my name from the list of benefactors.

To those who are laboring for the *Intelligencer*, we say farewell, and to the *Devil*, a long farewell.

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON.

The reader will learn from the above card, that Mr. FEATHERSTON has disposed of his interest in the *Intelligencer* to the undersigned, who will hereafter be alone upon the stormy sea of editorial life. And in appearing before the public as a voluntary "scamper upon the watch-tower," it is proper to indulge, in brief terms, an expression of my feelings, objects and purposes, and as briefly indicate the course which will govern my actions. The *Intelligencer* entered upon existence as an independent journal, untrammelled by party ties or ulterior influences of any kind whatever—having for its guidance the brilliant star of Truth, wedded to the interests and destinies of the people among whom it is published, and an earnest advocate of resistance to the usurpation of Southern rights and immunities. Its consistency thus far is to be judged by the intelligent readers who have numbered themselves among its supporters, and I can only promise an adherence to the principles and objects already advocated through its editorial columns. To the people of Anderson, my place of residence by choice, I shall at all times be ready to discharge my duties as a citizen, and to them I confidently look for patronage and aid to sustain the enterprise which is now solely mine, and which asks support upon its own merits—nothing more or less.

It is with genuine feelings of regret that I receive the farewell word from my late partner. Our intercourse has been of the most cordial and friendly character, and it is to me a matter of peculiar sorrow that circumstances are such as to render it proper and right for him to retire from the fraternity. He carries with him my heartiest wishes for golden success and prosperity, and an easier life than an editor's can possibly afford.

To the brethren of the Press I am no stranger, and I can approach them with little diffidence in asking a continuance of their kindly recognition and fraternal regard.

To readers generally, I would make the profoundest bow, and subscribe myself the public's very humble servant,

JAMES A. HOYT.

We have been requested to state that the students of the Anderson Military Academy will declare in the Court House on Friday evening at early candle light. The public generally, and the ladies especially, are invited to be in attendance

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 3, 1860.

Leaving home this morning for the purpose of attending the extra session of the Legislature, I have thought that a few reflections and jottings of impressions already received, might not be altogether unacceptible to the readers of the *Intelligencer*. At least, they will serve to fill a niche, and down that unmerciful and never-ending city of the imp, "more copy!" It is as much, therefore, with a desire to relieve the *locum tenens*, as anything else, that this attempt at scribbling is made.

The passengers this morning consisted principally of members and candidates for the various offices within the gift of the Legislature. Accessions were made to each class at almost every station, and by the time we reached the city, the cars were quite filled with obedient servants and lordly masters. About one-half the members from the up-country came down to-day, and something near that proportion of the low-country representatives are here. The principal topic among all has been the expected political events of the next few weeks. The subject is talked of with that gravity and feeling which become the startling aspect of the times, and every one seems deeply impressed with the importance and responsibility of his station as a citizen of this proud commonwealth—one that commands so much respect from those allied to her in interest, and receives her full share of denunciation and bitter abuse from the common enemy. So far as I am able to judge, there is no disposition to reverse the policy of South Carolina—we might say, the settled policy, or, as expressed by resolution of the General Assembly last winter, "still deferring to her sister Southern States," she stands ready at a moment's warning to dissolve the ties that bind her to the Federal Union, and unite in forming a Southern Confederacy. This is the position of all whom I have heard express themselves to-day, including separate secessionists and co-operationists of 1851. Both parties are agreed that the State should be thoroughly prepared, "armed and equipped" as the times direct. Prudence and caution will undoubtedly be exercised to prevent the inauguration of any measure which will tend to create dissension among our own people, or cause other States to look with the faintest distrust upon our movements. But we shall have more to say of the political sky in another letter, and leave the subject for the present.

It is expected that there will be strong opposition to the present Speaker of the House, Gen. SIMONS, of Charleston, in the person of Mr. DUNSTON, who is a colleague of the General's. Col. ALDRICH, of Barnwell, and Mr. MULLINS, "the gentleman from Liberty," are likewise expected for the Speakership. We will be enabled to give the result by Monday night, it is fair to conjecture. The incumbent Clerk of the House, Col. J. T. SLOAN, of our District, who has filled the office so efficiently for the last six years, will have no opposition. He is certainly qualified in an eminent degree for the position, and by his courteous and obliging disposition, has become popular to such an extent, that it would be "burning daylight" alarmingly for a competitor to enter the field. For the remaining and minor offices of the House, there are candidates of *infinitum* almost, whose chances are as varied and uncertain as a woman's idea of matrimony.

The delegation from Anderson are here, with the exception of Gen. HARRISON, who is expected on Monday. Col. MARTINSON, Maj. MOORE and Maj. WHITNEY, are stopping at this House, (Hunt's Hotel,) and Col. HAYNE at the Congaree House. They are all active, working men, and our good District may be proud of them.

As it is growing late, I will close this rambling epistle; and bid adieu to the *Intelligencer* good night!

J. A. H.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 5, 1860.

The Legislature convened this day at 12 o'clock, M., precisely. Hon. W. D. PORTER, of Charleston, was elected President of the Senate, without opposition. The Senator from Laurens, Hon. W. D. SIMONS, announced the death of his predecessor, the late Col. J. H. INAR, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory. I did not hear the eulogy pronounced by Mr. SIMONS in making the announcement, but learned from an intelligent listener that it was characterized by the deepest feeling, and most touching eloquence—indeed, a superior effort on such an occasion.

The Hon. JAMES SIMONS was elected by a unanimous vote as Speaker of the House—the opposition to him having been withdrawn. This renewed compliment to Gen. SIMONS seemed to excite the warmest emotions, which were apparent in the delivery of his thanks for the same.

Col. SLOAN was also elected unanimously to the office of Clerk.

The other officers have not been chosen. At this writing, the Legislature is in caucus to agree upon electors to cast the vote of the State in the Presidential election.

A number of resolutions were offered to-day, but I have not the time to make special mention of them.

I forgot to say, in the right place, that Gov. Gist sent in a message pending the organization of the House. He recommends the call of a Convention should the Black Republican nominee be elected President, and the adoption of such measures as were necessary to place the State in a position to defend herself. His message was thoroughly resistance in sentiment, though exceptions might be taken to some of its positions as a matter of history. But I am not disposed to dwell, and therefore dismiss his Excellency's suggestions with this brief notice.

It is altogether uncertain when the Legislature will now adjourn. Many favor continuance of the session indefinitely, or in other words, up to the regular time of convening—the fourth Monday. But this does not meet the sanction of a large number, who feel disposed to abide the action of other States before the calling of a Convention. It seems to me, from present indications, that simultaneous action with other States in seceding from the Union, receives general sanction. This is desirable, and I honestly believe will be obtained. And on the contrary, if South Carolina leads off without any reference to her sisters' actions, some distrust will be brought about. The members, generally, look upon any movement at this time, in regard to the issues before them, as imbued with grave importance, and wisdom, caution and firmness will be impressed upon whatever they do.

I write most hurriedly, and must close this epistle now, to be in time for the mail.

J. A. H.

The Agricultural Society.

We understand that on Monday last a meeting of the citizens of the District was held in the Court House, to take the initial steps preparatory to organizing an Agricultural Society at this place. We do not know what was done, as we were not present, but heartily congratulate those engaged in so commendable an undertaking, and wish them every success. It is an enterprise which, if conducted properly, and carried out successfully, must necessarily result in good to the whole District. Let the farmers, then, the merchants, and all other professions come to its support, and with liberal hands establish it upon a basis that will be successful, prosperous and lasting.

"Association of 1860."

This is the title of an organization in the city of Charleston for the printing and circulation of political tracts, to elevate Southern sentiment on the great question of the day, and to awaken the popular mind to the rights involved and to the urgent necessity of prompt and vigorous action. They have already issued two pamphlets—one, "The South, alone should govern the South," written by Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND, and the other, on the doctrine of coercion and the right of secession, by the Hon. W. D. PORTER. Both these documents are marked for their ability, fairness and logical force, and testify the commendable objects of the Association. Sound doctrine and conservative principles are worthy of circulation at all times, but in the present agitated condition of the country, it is all important that the people generally be correctly informed of the issues and dangers before them. To do this effectually, requires an association of effort on the part of leading men everywhere, and we carefully commend the "Association of 1860" to the prominent citizens in our section. They can do much towards preparing and moulding the political opinions of others by disseminating sound views.

A package of the publications named above has been sent to the address of W. W. HUMPHREYS, Esq., who will take pleasure in distributing to any who may call on him.

Williamston Burnt.

We have just received the startling intelligence that the town of Williamston was burned to the ground on yesterday morning about 3 o'clock. Every house from the Railroad to the Creek was destroyed, except Dr. MILLER'S Drug Store, and an old blacksmith shop. The fire, as we are informed, originated in the old hotel, which had been pulled back some distance from its original foundation, and was not in use for any purpose, thus evidencing that it was the deliberate and malicious act of an incendiary. The loss we have heard estimated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars. Both hotels, Mr. Wm. MAULDEN'S store, Mr. PICKLE'S dwelling and store, were among the consumed.

Sale day.

Monday last, sale day, was the occasion of convening quite a number of our citizens from all parts of the district. Several tracts of land and four negroes were exposed to sale. Owing to the excitement consequent upon the probable election of Lincoln, the negroes, we think, did not bring their full value. One likely negro girl, 13 years old, sold, upon a credit of twelve months, for \$915. The all absorbing topic of the day was politics. We conversed with a great many, and were gratified to find them to a man in favor of resistance in the event of Lincoln's election.

Applications to the Legislature.

As the time for the regular annual meeting of the Legislature approaches, it would be well for societies, churches, companies, &c., deserving an act of incorporation, to get up a petition to that effect; and after attaining a sufficient number of signatures, to place the same in the hands of our Senator or one of the delegation before they leave for the regular session. Societies acting in this way, can name in the petition the persons whom they desire to act as their trustees or wardens, and their names will be included in the bill, which will of course be more satisfactory to all parties. The importance of sending petitions will be manifest to all, and we trust, for the convenience of members alone, that this duty will be promptly regarded.

Mass Meeting.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a number of our most substantial citizens from the neighborhood of Craytonville, have called a meeting for the purpose of forming a Minute Association on the 17th inst. Distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting. In view of this fact, and the importance of the measures to be inaugurated, a general turnout of citizens will be expected. In this connection we will ask if Anderson Village is to be the last preparing for "coming events?" Will not her young men step forward and emulate the patriotic example set them by other sections of the State, and by the whole South. We think they will, we know they will. Then let us adopt measures for the immediate organization of a company in our village.

Not Exactly Beat!

We acknowledged last week the kindness of a lady friend in sending us a *Beet*. After the paper had been issued, it was discovered that we had inadvertently committed a blunder in giving the name, as the vegetable is better known as the *Radish*, and as was stated, weighed one pound and six ounces! It makes a good-sized Radish, but not much of a Beet.

The patrons of the *Intelligencer* will make all due allowances for our inexperience and short comings. The editor being absent, we have boldly mounted the tripod and assumed all the dignities, but few of the responsibilities of the position. From short experience we conclude that they (the Editors) have a glorious time—we have, since (temporary) elevation, been made the recipient of three beautiful and artistically arranged bouquets, cigars in abundance, and a host of other things too numerous to mention; none of which, we dare say, would ever have found a "legal habitation" in our sanctuary, but for the absence of the editor.

Farmer and Planter.

We have received the November number of this periodical, and find it, as usual, replete with interesting and instructive matter. All who have not subscribed for it, should do so immediately.

Messrs. SLOAN SULLIVAN & Co., will accept our acknowledgements, for a fine lot of cigars. These gentlemen, notwithstanding the excited state of political affairs, still continue to "under-sell" all competitors. They keep on hand a large assortment of dry goods, &c. Give them a call.

Horrible Murder.—The Columbia Carolinian of yesterday, says!

"A most horrible murder was committed, it is supposed, on Tuesday night, by Robert Stewart, living in the Sand Hills, about four miles from Columbia. His house had been shut for a day or two. This excited curiosity, and finally suspicion so strong that the door was forcibly entered. He was found lying on a bed by the side of the dead body of his wife. Upon examination, it was found to be most horribly mutilated from head to foot. The head was severely cut in several places, and the body had been punched and disfigured with a piece of iron, which the fiend must have heated for the purpose. He had been on a drunken frolic, and was still in that condition when he committed the horrible deed. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. Stewart was committed to jail to await his trial."

Refuses to Receive Them.—The Government of Liberia has refused to receive the re-captured Africans who were sent to that colony from Key West, and who were captured by our cruisers and landed at Monrovia in August last. The number of Africans thus landed are about twenty-four hundred. The American Colonization Society have a contract with the U. S. Government under the law of last session, to take charge of all these Africans for one year for the compensation of one hundred dollars a head; but the Liberian Government refuses permission for the negroes to remain in its territory, or under its protection, without the same compensation which the Colonization Society is to receive.

FROM TEXAS.—We have read a letter from a gentleman, who some years back moved from old Chester, and settled in Rusk County, Texas. He gives rather an unfavorable account of that country, and that those who are settled in Carolina, had better not move away. He states that crops are almost an entire failure, and that water is very scarce in that country. The ground, he states, has not been thoroughly wet there since last February. Corn is worth nearly \$3 per bushel delivered, in that county, flour \$16 per barrel, bacon 20 cents per pound, beef 8 cents per pound. A great many people are leaving Rusk county, this Fall, and going into Arkansas and other countries. Money it is stated is very scarce in Texas, and there is no cotton raising to bring money to the farmer. Some persons have been hung by a mob there, who were accused of setting fire to houses, towns, &c.—Chester Standard.

South Carolina will send to the next Congress of the United States, if it ever meets, from the 1st Congressional District, John McQueen, re-elected; from the 2d, W. Porcher Miles, re-elected; 3d, L. M. Ayer, in place of L. M. Keitt resigned; 4th, Milledge L. Bonham, re-elected; 5th, John D. Ashmore, re-elected; 6th, W. W. Boyce, re-elected.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.

COTTON.—The sales for week ending yesterday, two o'clock p. m., amount to 300 bales, at 9 to 10 1/2. The highest paid yesterday, however, was 10-31.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. C. C. FEATHERSTON & JAS. A. HOYT, in the publication of the *Anderson Intelligencer* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hoyt becoming the sole proprietor. All demands against the firm of Featherston & Hoyt will be paid by JAS. A. Hoyt, and all moneys due the firm must be paid to him.

J. C. C. FEATHERSTON.
JAS. A. HOYT.

Nov. 8, 1860

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"ATTENTION! FARMERS!!!"
WANTED, at the "Cheap Corner," One Thousand bushels of well cleaned Cow Peas, for which fair prices will be paid. We have on hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Groceries, for sale cheap.

SLOAN, SULLIVAN & CO.

Nov. 8, 1860

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Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of various writs of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, I will expose to sale on Saturday in December next, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door at Anderson, the following property, to wit:

One track of land containing 180 acres more or less, on the west side of Seneca River, bounded by lands of William Palmer and others. And also, one track containing four acres and twenty-nine rods, with a mill on it, and bounded by lands of J. J. Coats and the other track; and one three-horse wagon, one cart, one mule, one buggy and harness, and one negro girl named Kate; levied on as the property of D. J. Hix at the suit of Brown Vandiver & Co., and others. Terms cash, purchasers to pay for all necessary papers.

November 8, 1860.

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Southern Rights Meeting at Craytonville.

The citizens of Anderson and Abbeville Districts, irrespective of party names, are invited to assemble in Mass Meeting at Craytonville, on Saturday, the 17th day of November, for the purpose of discussing the crisis which is upon us, and enrolling themselves as Minute Men.

Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. J. W. Harrison, Hon. J. D. Ashmore, Gen. S. M. Wilkes, Maj. John V. Moore, and Col. Warren D. Wilkes, are hereby invited to be present and address the meeting.

The Regimental Band, at the request of some of the members, will meet at Craytonville on that day, instead of Haynie's.

Exercises of the day will commence at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN MARTIN,
JAMES EMERSON,
J. N. HARKNESS,
J. L. DRAKE,
E. D. PRUITT,
ROBERT PARKER.

Committee.

Nov. 8, 1860.

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HATS! HATS!
A large and well selected stock of Boys and Gents' Hats and Caps, embracing all that is new and desirable, at

SHARPE & WATSON'S.

Nov. 1, 1860

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THIRTY-TWO CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Making the largest Stock of Boots and Shoes to be found in the place, consisting of Negro Brogans, boys and mens; Boots for men and Boys; Wax Brogans at a variety of prices and qualities; Ladies' Sewed and Pegged Boots and Busskins; Children's Shoes of all sizes and qualities, with copper toes. For sale very cheap by

SHARPE & WATSON.

Nov. 1, 1860

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NOTICE.

TO RENT, a good place, in 2 1/2 miles of Anderson Court House, on the Andersonville road, with comfortable buildings, and about 20 acres of good bottom land and 60 acres of upland, mostly fresh—formerly worked by R.